

SALT LAKE HERALD

PAGES 9 AND 10.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, TUESDAY AUGUST 7, 1888

MISCELLANEOUS.

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GEN. FISK'S LETTER.

Parnell on the Local Government Scheme.

ANOTHER AWFUL EXPLOSION.

A Bad State of Affairs—The Bakery Fire—Bulgarian Affairs—Rio.

General Fisk's Letter.

Chicago, August 6.—The letters of acceptance of General Clinton B. Fisk and John A. Brooks, Prohibition candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, were made public this afternoon. General Fisk's letter is dated, Seabright, New Jersey, July 25, and contains with the expression of his grateful sense of the honor conferred by the Indianapolis convention, and after formally accepting the nomination proceeds as follows: "Within a few years temperance reform has altogether changed front. In the great conflict which has been and is yet being waged, the temperance forces no longer face human appetites and habits alone. They oppose legislation, law, the purpose of political parties, the policy of states and the nation. What law creates, law alone can kill. The creator of law, the lawgiver, the lawbreaker can die only at the hand of the law. The law is the law. It is not enough that we reform the individual; we must reform the State. A reform so vast as this which we advocate, involving such radical changes in state and national policy, is utterly dependent for its agitation and consummation upon the same party force. The national Democratic party, in its platform, offers no word in condemnation of the greatest loss to the republic, the liquor traffic. It was with great reluctance that I came to admit the imperative need of a new party while yet the party of my old choice—the national Republican party—maintained its organization. I have seen no hour of regret. Every day since then has shown yet more clearly the logic of my course and the inevitable truth of my conclusions. In Texas, in Tennessee and Oregon, so-called non-partisan efforts to establish prohibition have failed through the persistent necessity of retaining the liquor element in the old party composition. In Iowa, Rhode Island and Maine laws have been shamelessly defied for like reason. The entire trend of things, these last four years, has proven hopeless to the broader range of prohibition, except through consummate means; and quality, as a final consummation, are the narrower methods of local action and high license; while from the supreme court itself has come, with startling emphasis, a declaration so nationalizing this reform that it can never be made local or placed under State limitation again. The first concern of good government, said the recent national Republican convention at Chicago, is the virtue and sobriety of the people, and the party of the house. If the chief concern has no place in a party's platform and the party has no policy as to that 'chief concern,' that party does not deserve the support of men who love good government, and would see it maintained. The Prohibition party's 'chief concern' is for the party of the house and virtue and sobriety of the people; that party is not labor's true friend, which would bar the importation of paupers from abroad or close the tariff door of competition pauperize foreign industry and then by a liquor system perpetrate the manufacture of paupers and criminals in our own midst with whom honest labor must compete whom largely honest labor must support.

Parnell Writes.

LONDON, August 5.—Parnell writes to the Times, challenging Chamberlain to publish the local government scheme, alleged to be in Parnell's handwriting. Parnell says: "The publication of the scheme will fully establish the entire conspiracy of my public and private declaration on the subject. If Chamberlain still declines to publish the scheme and contents himself with misleading versions of its purport, the public will appreciate his conduct and understand that its publication would neither substantiate his truthfulness nor vindicate his candor. The same remark applies to the astounding statement of his chosen go-between, O'Shea. Let him print the alleged coercion act, with the alterations in my hand in brackets." Parnell then argues at length that it was only Chamberlain's illegitimate extension of the Dublin Council scheme, for merely administrative purposes, which he favored in 1882, and that he has since denounced it. He says: "Such a scheme would have been a suitable achievement for our small party of 35, but the return of 86 Irish members and Lord Carnarvon's declaration to win the favor of the Irish parliament rendered the consideration of Irish autonomy indispensable and I laid down this position at the Imperial Hotel dinner in the autumn of 1883. Our view in 1882, from which we never departed, was that the functions of the proposed council should be purely administrative and that it should not be accepted in the slightest degree as a substitute for the parliament which Chamberlain proposed. If Chamberlain publishes my letters it will be seen that he must early in 1883 have been fully acquainted with our views."

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A Bad State of Affairs.

LONDON, August 5.—Lane, Member of Parliament for Cork, writes to the press that when he was in prison he was unable to eat the prison food although he was starving. Ridley begged him to go into the hospital, "because," he said, "if you don't they will starve you to death here." Ridley then brought him better food, and finally said, "I must either defy the prison board or have an appeal on your part, and as I don't want a verdict of murder against me, I will give you exercise despite them." A few days afterwards Ridley came to Lane's cell and in an excited state said he had received a terrible reprimand from Dublin for allowing Lane to take exercise. He also said he had orders to sign a certificate authorizing the infliction of punishment which would certainly kill Lane.

Gathered in Germany.

BERLIN, August 6.—The King of Sweden will arrive on the 20th to act as godfather to Emperor Wilhelm's youngest son.

Princess Alfred, of Saxe-Berthold, formerly imperial court marshal, is dead. Seven Socialists were sentenced to imprisonment from seven months to three years for insulting the imperial house. Rain continues in torrents, but reports from the provinces say the clouds are beginning to subside. Terrible damage has been done to crops. Many cattle were lost at Konigsberg, Elbing and Sagar. Railway traffic was interrupted at Gdansk and Bromberg, and great damage was done property in many places.

O'Shea Shoots Back.

LONDON, August 5.—Mr. O'Shea, in an interview to-day, referring to his recent letter to the Times relative to the meeting between Parnell and Chamberlain immediately after the Phoenix Park murders, said: "I do not hesitate to characterize as infamous the Parnell's lamentations over my writing to the Times as a gratuitous act and so forth. It was a straight blow in return for a wild one, and aimed by Parnell in Parliament on Tuesday last. From 1880 to 1885 I sat on the opposite side of the House to Parnell and was elected from Galway in 1880 without having given pledges to any political party whatever."

An Awful Explosion.

BIRMINGHAM, COGN., August 5.—Through carelessness in arranging a blast in a rock cut at Squant, about four miles north of here, on an extension of the Derby railroad, a can containing twenty-five pounds of powder exploded in the arms of Antonio Devilla, Italian, aged 19, killing him instantly. Devilla was blown out of the cut and down an embankment fifty feet below. His eyes were blown out, throat burned so he could scarcely breathe, and he had inhaled fire, yet he walked about two miles to get a team. He was taken to St. Francis hospital. The rest of the stations immediately struck and they will do no more Sunday work on the road.

The Bowery Fire.

NEW YORK, August 5.—The coroner has fixed on Tuesday next for the beginning of a rigid examination into the cause of the Bowery fire. Donations for the relief of the families of the deceased and injured continue to come in. A movement is on foot to have a benefit performance for the same purpose in one or two theatres. The seven charged remembrance past identification were interred to-day at the expense of the Hebrew Charity Society, and the remaining nine bodies at the morgue were interred by friends.

Bulgarian Affairs.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 6.—The Turkish ambassador at Berlin has notified the ports that negotiations between Germany, Austria and Italy on the Bulgarian question will soon be begun. Also that the coming meeting between Debiere, Russian minister of foreign affairs, and Bismarck, will lead to the holding of a congress at Berlin, the deliberations of which will be confined exclusively to the Bulgarian difficulty.

Belva Is There.

NEW YORK, August 5.—Belva Lockwood, the champion of the women suffragists and presidential candidate, gave a lecture to a meagre audience of less than fifty persons to-night. She ran over the varied list of achievements of women and prophesied that a woman would yet rule the United States.

Disaster at Sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 5.—New Zealand advices received to-day by the steamer Alameda, say the steamship Star of Greece went ashore near Adelaide Island, on July 23d. Of twenty-seven persons on the vessel, the captain and all were drowned, excepting the first and third officers, four men and four apprentices.

Justice Day Declines.

LONDON, August 6.—The report is reiterated that Justice Day has notified government that owing to the objections made to him he will refuse to sit on the commission to inquire into the Times charges against members of Parliament. It is said that Justice Wills will be substituted for him.

A Conservative Resigns.

LONDON, August 5.—Lord Claud John Hamilton, member of Parliament for West Derby Division, Liverpool has resigned his seat. He is a conservative.

Apoplexy.

PARIS, August 5.—General Eades, an ex-communist, while addressing a meeting of strikers to-day, dropped dead from apoplexy.

THE HERALD.

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THE SALT LAKE HERALD

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